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LEDGBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

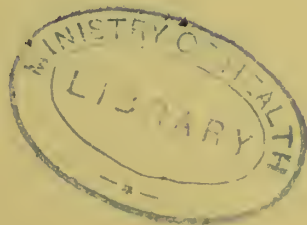
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1952



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LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1952, which is furnished in accordance with Article 17, subsection 5, of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Circular 2/53 of the Ministry of Health.

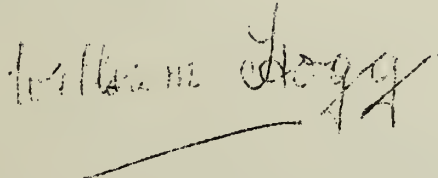
The Report deals with matters having a bearing upon the health of the population. The health of the town was good throughout the year and the incidence of acute infectious disease was very low.

I have to acknowledge assistance most willingly given me, not only in the preparation of this Report but throughout the year, by my colleagues, Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer, Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor; and Mr. K. Mills, Executive Officer.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have given me in the discharge of my duties.

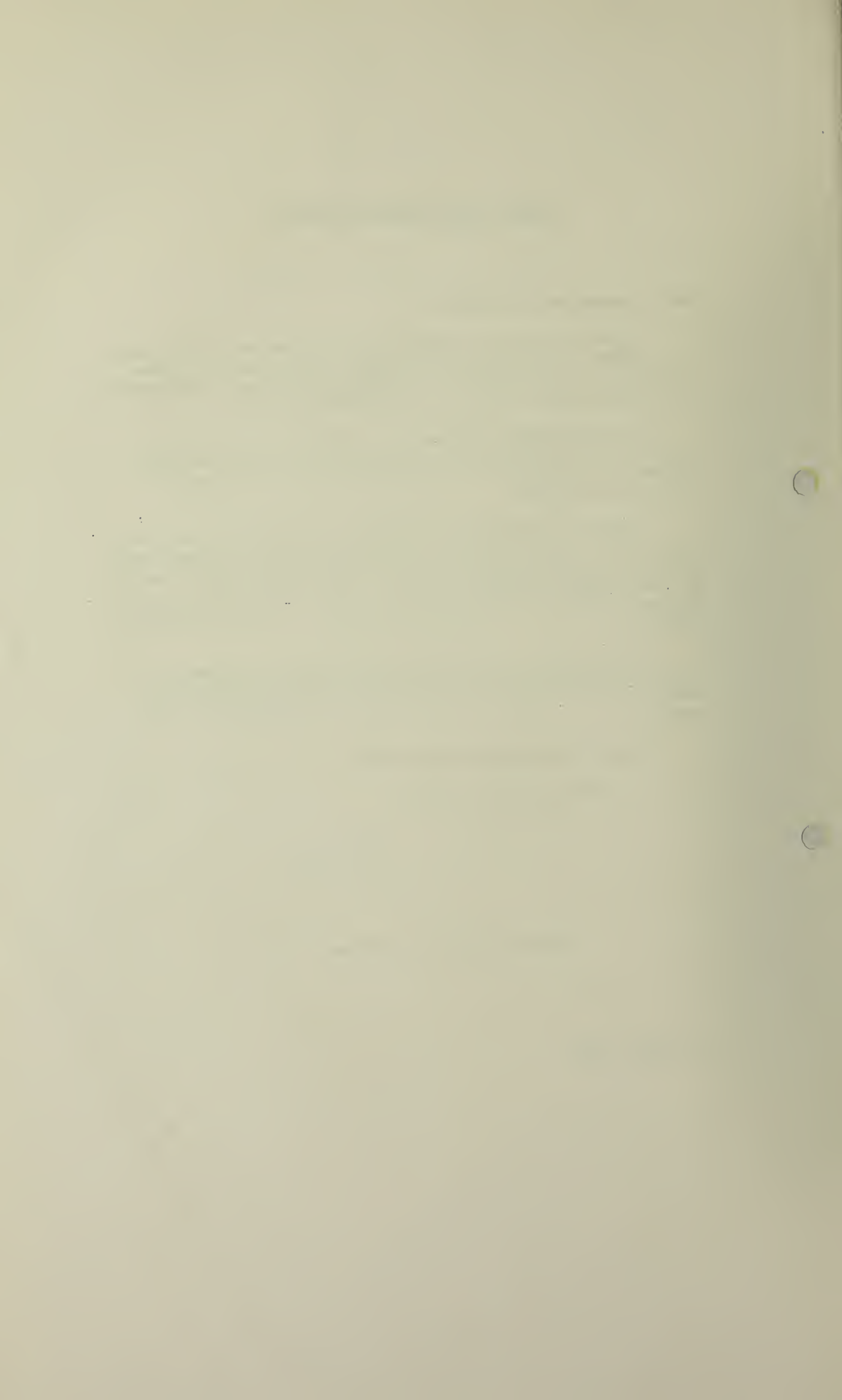
I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'William Hogg', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

Medical Officer of Health.

26th June, 1953.



LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

CLERK TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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County Offices,
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SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING
DESIGNATED OFFICER

Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, M.R.S.I.

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Urban Council Offices,
Church Street,
Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small town in the south east of the County. It is a centre for the surrounding agricultural district and the town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering and fruit preserving. Catering for visitors also provides some employment.

Area (in acres)	...	499
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.52)	...	1125
Rateable Value	...	£20,088
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£77.13. 8d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Population	...	3667
Area Comparability Factor (Births)	...	1.05
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths)	...	0.78

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population (crude)	...	17.2
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	...	18.0
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)	...	18.6
Death Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population (crude).	...	16.6
Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population	...	13.0

Deaths from Maternal Causes.

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births.</u>
Heading No.30 Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of Age.

All Infants per 1000 live births.	...	Nil
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	Nil
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population is 3667. Using the estimated resident population, the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.26, and the average number of persons per acre is 7.35. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.25. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 2.

Births.

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within the District is 63 (28 male and 35 female). The crude live birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 17.2 and using the comparability factor of 1.05 the adjusted birth rate is 18.0 per 1000 estimated resident population.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1952 is 15.3 per 1000 population. The ratio of male/female births is 0.80.

I am glad to report that no births occurred out of wedlock

Stillbirths.

In 1952 only one stillbirth occurred and the rate per 1000 total (live and still) births is 18.6. Using the estimated population as a basis, the stillbirth rate per 1000 population is 0.27. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 0.35 per 1000 population.

Deaths.

After deducting the number of deaths of non-residents who died within the area and adding the number of deaths of residents which occurred outside the area, the total number of deaths allocated is 61 (31 male and 30 female).

The crude death rate for the area is 16.6 per 1000 estimated resident population. Using the area comparability factor of 0.78 the corrected death rate is 13.0 per 1000 resident population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales is 11.3 per 1000 population.

The most frequent cause of death is heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20), giving rise to 17 deaths (6 male and 11 female) with an adjusted death rate from this cause of 3.83 per 1000 population. Other circulatory disease (heading No.21) caused 12 deaths, with an adjusted death rate of 2.55 per 1000 population

Table of Causes of Death
According to Sex and Mortality Rates.

No.	Cause.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per- sons.	Corrected D.R. per 1000 est. Population.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	-	2	0.43
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	-	1	0.21
12.	" " breast.	-	1	1	0.21
13.	" " uterus.	-	1	1	0.21
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	3	5	1.06
16.	Diabetes.	-	2	2	0.43
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	1	5	1.06
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	3	3	6	1.28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1	0.21
20.	Other heart disease.	3	7	10	2.13
21.	Other circulatory disease.	5	7	12	2.55
23.	Pneumonia.	4	-	4	0.85
24.	Bronchitis.	1	-	1	0.21
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	2	0.43
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	-	1	0.21
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	3	2	5	1.06
34.	All other accidents.	1	1	2	0.43
All Causes.		31	30	61	12.97

Cancer Deaths.

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites is 8 (3 male and 5 female), giving a corrected death rate from this cause of 1.70 per 1000 population.

Deaths due to notifiable Acute Infectious Disease.

Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease which caused death. Four male deaths were attributed to pneumonia, and the corrected death rate from pneumonia is 0.85 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year was 0.47 per 1000 population from this disease.

Tuberculosis.

There were two male deaths attributed to tuberculosis, both from pulmonary disease and the tuberculosis death rate is 0.43 per 1000 population. The tuberculosis death rate for England and Wales is 0.24 per 1000 population.

Infant Mortality.

I am glad to report that no deaths of infants under one year of age occurred, and the infant mortality rate is therefore Nil. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for the year is 27.6 per 1000 live births.

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford, a unit of the Public Health Laboratory Service, continued to provide the usual clinical laboratory facilities with every satisfaction.

The following table shows the number of the various specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Urine	...	1
Sputum	...	2
Milk (Methylene blue test)	...	14
Water (Bacteriological) ..		31
		<u>48</u>

Hospital Facilities.

General. The Ledbury Cottage Hospital has 12 beds, a surgical theatre and an x-ray apparatus. Both surgical and medical cases are admitted.

Infectious Disease. Accommodation is available for cases of infectious disease at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford and at the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulance Facilities.

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.

Home for Aged Persons.

The County Council maintains Belle Orchard House as a home for aged persons.

Clinics.

Infant Welfare. An Infant Welfare Clinic is held every alternate Tuesday afternoon at the Church Room in Market Street. This is provided by a voluntary Committee with assistance from the County Council.

Ante-natal and Ophthalmic. Specialist Clinics are held at the Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Orthopaedic. A Specialist Clinic is held at the Court House Depot.

Public Mortuary.

The Council provides a public mortuary for the needs of the town and surrounding Rural District. Six bodies were brought to the mortuary during the year.

Disposal of the Dead.

No burials were carried out by the Council during the year, under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Persons in need of Care and Protection. (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).

No investigations were made under this section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology.

The town is situated on Old Red Sandstone, here represented as marl with occasional bands of sandstone. To the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur, chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones.

Water Supply.

The town is supplied chiefly by means of the Council's piped supply, although some private shallow wells remain in use as domestic supplies. These wells are not very satisfactory as sources of good quality potable water. The systematic sampling of wells continued and where a sample is found to be not of good potable quality, the premises are connected to the town supply. The number of new water supplies provided in this manner during the year was nine.

The Council's mains are divided into two systems; a high pressure system supplying the higher part of the town and the low pressure system for the remainder. These two systems can be connected so that water can pass from the high pressure to the low pressure system.

The water for the low pressure system is taken from the Conygree Reservoir (100,000 gallons capacity), which collects springs in Conygree Wood. These springs are land springs dependent upon local rainfall. A chlorinator is installed, but in my opinion too much reliance should not be placed upon this apparatus.

The high pressure system obtains its water supply from the Massington Well. The water is pumped to the Cross Hands Reservoir and then gravitates to the town. Continuous automatic chlorination is applied to the rising main. Automatic electric pumps are used and the installation has given very satisfactory service. As this supply is prone to diminish during dry periods, it is augmented from the mains of the Malvern Urban District Council. During the year the water supply was adequate.

During the year 25 samples of the town's water supply were sent for bacteriological examination, 12 of these were of water from services and all were of potable quality. The remaining 13 samples were taken from the town supply before chlorination and 5 of these were not of good potable quality (2 being Massington water and 3 Conygree water). This shows the necessity for efficient chlorination of both the Massington and Conygree supplies.

The number of dwellings connected to the water mains by means of service pipes is 893, whilst 116 dwellings are supplied by standpipes, and 114 dwellings obtain supplies from 85 shallow wells. It is the policy of the department to secure connection to the mains when possible.

The net average daily consumption of water for the Urban District during the year 1952 was 92,940 gallons. On the estimated resident population this gives an average daily consumption of 21.2 gallons per head. The town water does not have any appreciable solvent action upon metals.

Drainage.

The town has a system of public sewers, which functions satisfactorily. The sewers are of the combined type, taking storm and foul water, and connect partly to a series of crude settlement tanks and partly to the sewage disposal works. These works are obsolete and are inadequate for the proper treatment of the present quantity of sewage. As a result, the effluent passing into the river Leadon is liable to cause pollution. The Council has had a scheme for new sewage disposal works prepared by Consulting Engineers and this scheme has been submitted for approval of the Minister.

No extensions were made to public sewers and no new work was carried out at the Council's sewage disposal works. A private sewer was constructed on the new housing site in New Street.

There were 37 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses, and 3 in connection with other premises. The Sanitary Inspector carried out 40 drain tests.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences are provided in the centre of the town in Church Lane. These are suitably situated and maintained in good condition. Fifty inspections of these premises were made during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

The river Leadon, a tributary of the river Severn, is a boundary of the Urban District. It is a small stream which tends to flood its banks in the winter months. Such floods, at times, involve land used for irrigation at the sewage disposal works. Below the town the Leadon often shows discolouration and life appears to be absent.

The Council has approved a scheme for new sewage disposal works, which, when completed will secure an improvement in the effluent from the works.

Closet Accommodation.

About 60% of the dwellings in the town are provided with water closets, whilst the remainder depend upon slop closets; there being altogether approximately 1055 water closets in the town. No privies are now in existence. The number of new water closets provided was 25.

Public Cleansing.

The Council undertakes a weekly collection of domestic refuse in the District. The collection is carried out by direct labour with a covered motor refuse vehicle. The Council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse. The disposal of refuse is by partially controlled tipping.

There are no public Baths or Washhouses situated within the area.

The Surveyor maintains the public roads in a cleanly state.

The few cesspools remaining are cleansed by the Council when required, at special charges. Provision of dustbins by occupiers and owners is satisfactory at the present time.

Swimming Baths.

The small open air swimming pool owned by the Council, was open to the public during the summer months on payment. The water is taken from the town mains and a purification plant is provided. The pool has a capacity of about 54,000 gallons. This passes through the purification apparatus every six hours. A number of minor improvements and works of maintenance were carried out during the year.

Three samples of water were submitted for examination during the year, and two were found to be sterile on bacteriological examination. The third sample showed a small bacterial count.

Shops and Offices.

No action was necessary by the Department under the Public Health Act, 1936. The number of shop inspections made was 45.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No infestations of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year. The Council undertakes disinfection when necessary.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one common Lodging House in the town. This was inspected on two occasions and conditions were found to be satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on the premises during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for the following statement furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections

Animals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	..	...	...	...	...	10
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drain Tests	.	...	...	...	...	40
Filthy and Verminous Premises	.	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (without mechanical power).					...	2
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Handling Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	45
Houses let in lodgings	..	...	...	...	...	2
Housing (Other)	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	181
Sewers (Private)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	45
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	...	...	36
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	25
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	10

Notices Issued.

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory re housing...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Statutory under other Acts...	...	...	...	...	...	19

Summary of Defects Remedied.

Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	2
Drains and Gullies cleared ..	...	...	...	...	2
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Defective brickwork repaired.	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
New Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sanitary Fittings provided...	...	...	...	...	3
Water Supplies provided	...	...	...	...	9

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year was 31, whilst the number without mechanical power was 11. The former were inspected on 6 occasions and the latter on 2 occasions. One defect was reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting lack of cleanliness.

There are no outworkers registered with the Local Authority.

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1952 for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Herefordshire.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspect-ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	11	2	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	6	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (except outworkers' premises).	4	3	-	-
Totals	46	11	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	<u>Number of cases in which defects</u> <u>were found</u>				Number of cases in which prose- cutions are instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	1	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

One of the Council's outdoor staff carries out the duties of Pests Officer as part of his normal work. The District is inspected regularly and treatment is carried out by the Council when necessary. The sewers are treated twice a year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements.

(a) Infestations.

	Total.	Notified by Occupier.	Otherwise discovered.	Rats		
				Major	Minor.	Mice.
Local Authority's Properties.	3	-	3	-	3	-
Dwelling Houses.	29	-	29	-	29	-
Business Premises.	3	-	3	-	3	-
Agricultural Properties.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	-	35	-	35	-

(b) Measures of Control

	Property inspect- ed.	No. of inspect- ions.	Informal Notice served.	Notices served under Section 4.	Treatment carried out.
Local Authority's Properties.	4	16	-	-	3
Dwelling Houses.	45	125	-	-	29
Business Premises.	9	40	-	-	3
Agricult- ural Properties.	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58	181	-	-	35

SECTION D - HOUSING

Progress continued to be made in the provision of new dwellings by the Local Authority, but the demand for dwellings exceeds the supply. The Council completed 23 permanent houses and had 18 houses under construction but incomplete at the end of the year.

Private owners contributed 2 dwelling houses during the year and four houses were incomplete at the end of the year.

The erection of more new dwellings is the greatest need of the area. In addition to families without homes, there are still families housed in old and dilapidated dwellings, and families who have been temporarily housed at Mabels Furlong.

Whilst overcrowding is not high, no progress was made in relieving the overcrowding known to exist.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	33
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose.	...	102
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1a above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.	...	Nil
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose.	...	Nil
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation....		4
4.		Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	33

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	...	15
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	...	3
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-		
	(i) By Owners	...	3
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners.	...	Nil
2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	...	18
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-		
	(i) By Owners	...	18
	(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners.	...	Nil
3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	...	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	...	Nil
4.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	...	4
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	...	Nil

Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	...	6
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein.	...	8
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	...	51
(d)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	...	Nil
(e)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	...	Nil

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1949.

No action was taken under this Act during the year.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Council was four. Two supplementary licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised tuberculin tested milk. The dairies were inspected on twelve occasions.

There was no evidence of disease having occurred as the result of an infected milk supply. Fourteen samples of milk were sent for methylene blue test. All were satisfactory.

No action was necessary by the Department under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Ice Cream.

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the area, but the number registered for the sale and storage of this food remained at ten. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with these premises, which were inspected on twenty occasions.

Water Cress.

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season. The plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town, and is gathered and consumed without apparent ill effect.

Shell Fish.

The sale of shell fish in the town is insignificant, and no action was necessary.

Meat.

All fresh meat sold within the town is obtained from the City Abattoir at Hereford, and as a result of inspection carried out there, unsound meat is not brought into the area. Nevertheless, meat exposed or intended for sale is inspected by the sanitary inspector.

There are no slaughterhouses within the town used for regular slaughtering, but very occasionally one former slaughterhouse is used for emergency slaughter, the carcass being immediately removed to the Hereford City Abattoir.

No slaughtering took place in the Urban District during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 Section 3.

Two licences for slaughtermen have been granted by the Council.

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning, or suspected food poisoning, was notified during the year.

Unsound Food.

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Food.</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness.</u>
2 tins	Soup	Blown tins.
12 tins	Luncheon Meat.	" "
11 tins	Peas.	" "
19 tins	Tomatoes.	" "
16 tins	Beans.	" "
69 tins	Fruit.	" "
3 tins	Salmon.	" "
63 lbs.	Flour	Mould.
3 packets	Shredded Wheat.	"
2 packets	Cream Barley.	"
1 jar	Jam	Broken jar
1 bottle	Sauce.	Broken bottle.
3 tins	Sardines.	Pierced tins.
9 stone	Fish.	Decomposition.
44 lbs.	Ham.	"
8 tins	Grape Fruit Juice.	Blown tins.
56 lbs.	Beef.	Green Meat.
3 tins	Lime Juice.	Blown tins.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food.

During the year 45 inspections were made in connection with these Byelaws. All food stalls in the Market Place are complying as regards protection, and the markets are regularly inspected. The standard of cleanliness in handling and wrapping of food is slowly improving.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute infectious disease was very low as only 12 cases occurred during the year; measles, whooping cough and one case of acute poliomyelitis were the only acute infections notified.

The following table shows that infectious disease was almost restricted to the first and final quarters. Measles was almost entirely restricted to the first quarter.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter.					
Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	1	-	1
Measles.	4	-	-	1	5
Whooping Cough.	2	-	-	4	6
All Diseases.	6	-	1	5	12

The single case of poliomyelitis which occurred was fortunately a non-paralytic one. The patient was a small boy and careful investigation failed to give any source of infection. However, he had been in the habit of drinking water frequently from a well. On examination this water was found not to be of potable quality and appropriate action was taken.

Analysis of notified cases according to certain Age Groups.					
Disease.	0+	1+	3+	5+	All Ages.
Measles.	-	1	2	2	5
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough.	-	2	-	4	6
Total	-	4	2	6	12

Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year there were 25 cases on the register, (23 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary). During the year 7 cases were added to the register, all being cases of pulmonary disease, of which 6 represented new cases. During the year 5 cases of pulmonary disease were removed from the register, and at the end of the year 27 cases remained on the register (25 respecting pulmonary disease and 2 respecting non-pulmonary disease). There were two deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1952								
Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
All Ages	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

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The first part of the report is a general description of the project. It includes the objectives, the scope, and the methodology. The second part is a detailed description of the results. It includes the data, the analysis, and the conclusions. The third part is a discussion of the results. It includes the strengths and weaknesses of the study, and the implications for future research.

Table 1: Summary of Results

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Variable 1	1.2	0.5	0.5	2.0
Variable 2	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.2
Variable 3	1.8	0.7	1.0	2.5

The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The first group has a higher mean than the second group. This difference is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

The study has several strengths. It is a well-designed study with a large sample size. It also has several limitations. It is a cross-sectional study, so it cannot establish causality. It also has a potential for bias.

The study has several implications for future research. It suggests that there is a need for further research on this topic. It also suggests that there is a need for more research on the relationship between the variables.

The study is a valuable contribution to the field. It provides new information that can be used to inform practice and policy. It also provides a basis for further research.

